THE OUTCOME OF THE GREAT CONFLICT

ropean war, now in full swing, is beyond all human powers of divination.

Dr. David Starr Jordan is of the opinion that the war will cost \$50,000,000 a day. This would amount to over \$18,000,000,000 should the war last a year.

year, it might cost a total of \$10,000,000,000, It is my opinion that the last estimate still there.

dan.

The wealth of the warring nations, singly and collectively, is given in the following table. Though Italy has not yet been drawn into the war, she will unquestionably be drawn in soon.

Wealth of the Warring Nations.

things appeal strongly to the imagination and lead naturally to exaggeration.

In making estimates upon the cost of
war on so colossal a scale as to transcend
our comprehension, it is helpful to tie
ourselves down to concrete comparisons
in order to avoid extravagant suesswork.

In estimating the cost of the war to
the world, we must consider only such
losses as are world losses and not merelosses as are world losses and not meretion and lead naturally to exaggeration.

Know that the rast expenditures which
the present war will be upon the counthe productions in the prosent war will be upon the counthe war will be upon the counthe war will be upon the counthe present war will be upon the counthe

(Copyright, 1914.)

What the cost will be of the great Eucosean war, now in full swing, is beyond

nation to another.

Again, only such things must be esteemed dead loss as are irretrievable. For example, if the result of the war should be that one of the countries of the great powers were stripped of its inhabitants and all vegetation, and denuded of all soil down to bedrock and rendered a dear for all time. The average opinion of the authorities appears to be that the war will cost about \$30,000,000 a day and that, should it last a ble one; but so long as the land revear, it might cost a total of \$10,000,000,000.

It is my opinion that the last estimate is nearer the truth than that of Dr. Jordan.

The wealth of the warring nations, are not all loss, for the agriculturist and miner are thereby stimulated to get more out of the ground. When a large num-ber of the male population are drafted to service in war, those who remain at home are compelled, under the exigency of the demands upon them, to work harder and for longer hours. This may be a hardship, it is true, but it tends to lessen the actual cost of war.

While it would be unwase to understant the extent of the great calamity that has befallen the world, still it is also equally unwise to overestimate its extent.

Privations.

The very privations which have to be endured by large numbers of people dur-The total wealth of all the above nations is about \$107,000,000,000. Should the war continue for a year and cost the stupendous sum of \$10,000,000,000, it would even then be a little less than 1 per cent of the total wealth of the warring. ing a great war stimulate to invention and extraordinary endeavor, and serve

war continue for a year and cost the stupendous sum of \$30,00,000,000, it would be superior to the total wealth of the warring rations.

Just before the war broke out, British bankers estimated that it would be likely to cost \$5,000,000,000 should it last a year. This would represent a tax equal to only 11-2 per cent of the total wealth of the usual to only 11-2 per cent of the total wealth of the sample to be constant to only 11-2 per cent of the total wealth of the mark there can be no near agreement of authorities upon the subject. The imagination is brought largely into play and the tendency is necessarily into exaggerate rather than to minimize the extent of the calamity that has amitten the civilization of the world.

Armies totaling 20,000,000 men, armad to the teeth, are facing each other over a distance as great as that from New York to Chicago, while on the seas huge room one another and sunk. These one and informative are formative and influences which have governed and slimulated from \$2,000,000 to \$35,000,000 each, are hurfled upon one another and sunk. These of the sundance of the ward of the margination of the world. The production of the teeth, are facing each other over a distance as great as that from New York to Chicago, while on the seas huge cruiters and super-Dreadonoughts, costing to the imagination of the ward of the present ware things appeal strongly to the imagination of the ward of the present ware from \$1,000,000 to \$35,000,000 each, are hurfled to the family to the margination of the ward of the present ware from \$1,000,000 to \$35,000,000 each, are hurfled to the present ware from \$1,000,000 to \$35,000,000 each, are hurfled to the present ware from \$1,000,000 to \$35,000,000 each, are hurfled to the present ware from \$1,000,000 to \$35,000,000 each, are hurfled to the present ware from \$1,000,000 to \$35,000,000 each, are hurfled to the present ware from \$1,000,0

By HUDSON MAXIM, D. Sc.

Stupendous Cost and Economic Results of the War. Shifting of Commerce—Food Supply—America's Great Advantages and Benefits.

When all of these extenuating considerations are taken into account,

shall find that the actual cost of the war will be considerably modified. While it would be unwise to under-estimate the extent of the great calamity

despair. It is wrong to assail our hope in the future of civilization, for, after the war is over, civilization and chilght-enment will return and there will be brighter times in all the arts and sciences not because of the war, but in spite of it. We are often able to understand the we are often able to innersiand the true significance of a great calamity which we are not used to by comparing it with some other calamity which we are used to, just the same as a person afflicted with a new disease may be

Effects of War on Commerce. Just as, by the law of evolution, indi-

vidual life is a constant struggle for existence, so is the life of a nation a constant struggle for national existence. The national trade of a country is a earth except our own." rital asset. Consequently, the struggle of the great powers, each for its share of the world's trade, or to get control of the markets of the world, is in obedience to the law of national life.

England conquered India, and has since excerned that country for the benefit of its Indian trade. Trade was the prime mover in the British conquests that have

feated she may not be too severely dealt sicohol and tobacco. Consequently, the business experience and profound judgalcohol and tobacco. Consequently, the Business experience and protoning affair as the war which we have on our clear vision our national necessities, said, hands right here at home against the demons rum and nicotine.

Business experience and proton a protoning affair as the war which we have on our clear vision our national necessities, said, in 1811, after returning from a trip through South America:

"Buenos Aires is today the house through which the world transacts business with a mighty agricultura' em-pire, the products of which are carried to all parts of the world by bundreds of ships flying practically every flag on

We turn to our histories and our musty in books where w tearn that our loss of the South American trade and the relegation of our merchant marine to its present condition have not been due to

for both alcohol and tobacco.

We have seen that the cost of the European war will be a burden upon each of the maitons amounting to a little less than 3 per cent of the entire wealth of these nations.

Our war with John Barley. for both alcohol and tobacco.

We have seen that the cost of the European war will be a burden upon each of the mations amounting to a little less than 3 per cent of the entire wealth of the shall not be excessive. The ship-building interests are blocking the restiry bill because it threatens their profit these hattons.

Our war with John Barleycorn and Prince Nicotine—alcohol and tobacco—costing us \$2.70,000,000, is an annual tax upon our wealth of more than 2 per cent—a tax about as preat, as burden about as heavy upon our resources, as the present war will be upon the countries now sit war.

But it may be argued that the loss of life is not so great in the war with alcohol and tobacco—bacco as in the war now soing on in European war backed on the fact that Europe hereofore has been the hereford to the American ship one and the profits of commerce, on the one hand, and Jan with open eyes are not seed to the other, of taking care that the he of the the the horder of tax the the nor the ware of all armies She measure, a world unto ourseives, due 10 the reduction of the worders which are soon to be accounted to the countries of the same and the profits of commerce, on the one hand, and Jan with open eyes are not be contracted as a smooth of the worders which are soon to be accounted to the paper of the percentage of the profits of commerce, on the one hand, and the profits of commerce, on the one hand, and the profits of commerce, on the one hand, and the the the the contraction of the worders which are soon to be accounted to the worders which are soon to be accounted to the paper of the percentage of the

cautions against the privilege being of commercial value. Who will divert capital to the American shipping trade when its conditions are left to official discretion? At the moment there is in the Pacific a magnificent liner which would they must in a short time get a supp be transferred to the Atlantic trade, but the law forbids it to pass the Panama Of course, to starve out a which country lake Germany or Austria is

tween ships or commerce. We cannot have both under laws as they are, or as it is proposed to amend them. Our laws are obstacles, not encouragements, to commerce. We start with repeal, secured with difficulty, while other nations step in and anticipate us. The opportunity is one of a generation, or a century, and we find ourselves shackled by interests placing themselves above the general interest.

placing themselves above the general placing themselves above the general succeeded so well in even his reprinted that the United States government establish a merchant marine nsay. As this navy would be manned by government employes it would solve the question of cheap labor and the question of subsidies for the reason that this country would reap so large a benefit from a rebabilitated merchant marine through increased trade with other nations that it could well afford the knotty question of ship subsidies.

Succeeded so well in even his reprinted slikes that he was afterwards decorated with the envied ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

It is an ill wind that blows no one good, and while we grieve for Europe in the present crisis, yet it is our duty fully to appreciate any advantages which may accrue to the as a result of the great conflict.

That which impoverisates a nation most is to rob it of its land, either by annexation or by a foreign landlordism. That which enrighes a country most is to pure

tendant on war. She has walked with closing our ports.

As Germany and Austria do not raise food enough to supply their people. they must in a short time get a supply

the law forbids it to pass the Panama Canal. The biggest prospect of growth in American shipping lies in operating it as extensions of railways, but railway shipping investments are obnoxious to the law.

The fact is that we must choose between ships or commerce. We cannot have both under laws as they are, or is till be proposed to amend them. Our laws are obstacles, not encouragements, to

present condition have not been due to any natural cause, but have been brought about by incompetent, bunging, narrow minded legislation of the American Congress.

The following paragraphs, quoted from an editorial in the New York Times of August is is a fair statement of the manner in which our Congress is handing a situation offering tremendous advantages for prompt action.

"While our Southern neighbors are acting Congress is talking. The reason for the difference is that Argentina and Brazill are thinking only of the stimulation of commerce, while Congress is thinking of the apportionment of the profits of commerce, while Congress is talking of the apportionment of the profits of commerce, while Congress is the control of the congress is talking. The reason for the difference is that Argentina and Brazill are thinking only of the stimulation of commerce, while Congress is the could and should be made convertible into a fleet of war own for the gless and take away all of the product of the mander convertible into a fleet of war own sample of the same convertible into a fleet of war own people and to leave gold in its place. Should the present war continue for itself to the commercial ships of England and Germany are readily convertible.

This country should rouse itself to the commercial ships of securing the present European war, while that trade is knocking at our doors for admittance, and we should prepare ourselves to hold that trade is knocking at our doors for admittance, and we should prepare ourselves to hold that trade is knocking the present European war is over.

Food Supply.

Gaunt families.

Again such a fleet could and should the present a deal of the product of the ended of the product of the product of the product of the product of the present Europe in the product of the product of

nigh to be able to starve out Europe by

continuants the navigators of the diver to see what is happening on the surface. This is the vessel's eye. When the Germans attacked several

ships, their flotilla was accom-British ships, their notilia was accom-panied by a submarine. A British ruliser singled out the submarine as the most dangerous of the enemy, and sent a shell crashing through her periscope. With her officers and crew unable to see what was going on the diver was as helpless as a blinded thing and staggered straight toward the British cruiser, the gunners of which waited until she came close. When the German ship was within easy range, another shell, the sec-ond of the hattle, was fired into her hull and the submarine went to the botof the North Sea, carrying her crew

Shock to Naval Experts.

That was the ignominious fate of the submarine engaged in the war, and the case with which the vessel was de-stroyed was a great shock to those haval experts of England, Germany, and France, who had believed that type of

sea fighters aimost invulnerable.
That the Germans should have utilized some of their newest submarines to attack a part of the British main fleet n the North Sea caused no surprise to those familiar with the war. It was quite in accordance with the anticipation that the Germans, by aurprise attacks would seek to overcome the preponder-ance of the British navy. By succeeding in such surprise attempts, the Germans would greatly increase their chances of winning when the great naval battle of the North Sea finally is fought.

Almost everything connected with the submarine branch of the German navy has been kept strictly secret, but it is generally understood that the organiza-tion of the flotilla is thorough and effi-Kiel is the submarine headquarters and the base of the principal boats as seized her silver mesh handbag from veil as the light cruiser Hamburg, which behind, and yanked it from her grasp, acts as a parent ship, and the salwage ship Vuican, the utility of which was demonstrated at the time of the sinking of the German diver U-3 in January, 1911. ably half will be completed in time to heels on the uneven pavement was so into action in this war. It is possible enough to tell him he was followed. A so into action in this war. It is possible to also that several submarines being built in Germany for foreign powers have been taken over by Germany, as the British government took over warships being built in England for Turkey. Germany, faun's head fountain projecting from the

War in Europe Is Expected to Show Effectiveness of Under-sea Fighters.

GREAT THINGS PREDICTED

Believers in that Style of Naval Craft Giver Rude Shock. However, in Early Days.

Believers in that Style of Naval Craft Giver Rude Shock. However, in Early Days.

Believers in that Style of Naval Craft Giver Rude Shock. However, in Early Days.

Believers in that Style of Naval Craft Giver Rude Shock. However, in Early Days.

Believers in that Style of Naval Craft Giver Rude Shock. However, Craft Rude Figure 1997. The state of the similar variance is now has a content of the similar variance from the water should will be compared to a like the strength of the similar variance. The guitt rate of the similar variance is now the water and content of the similar variance is now the water and content of the similar variance is now the water and content of the similar variance is now the water and content of the similar variance is now the water and content of the similar variance is now the water and content of the similar variance is now the water and content of the similar variance is now the water and content of the similar variance is now the similar variance is now the similar variance in the similar variance is now the similar variance in the similar variance is now the similar variance in the similar variance is now the similar variance in the similar variance is now the similar variance in the similar variance is now the similar variance in the similar variance is now the similar variance in the similar variance is now the similar variance in the similar variance is now the similar variance in the similar variance is now the similar variance in the similar variance is now the similar variance in the similar variance is now the similar variance in the simi

seems to have upset that theory in a way. It is ne essary for the navigator of a diver to see where he is going. To of a diver to see where he is going. It make this possible the submarine must have its "eye," the periscope. That leaves a mark to shoot at on the surface. The British cruiser saw the mark and shot at it. With its periscope destroyed shot at it. With its periscope it its periscope it its periscope it its periscope its periscope. That it is a shot it is it." She asked the last minute to stay with Aunt Pora. "What is it." she asked He hard shot at it. With its periscope destroyed shot at it. With its periscope it its periscope it is periscope it is part of the following the following it.

"In Monna Nedda's house, with the Gordons and Nell the pages to Monday of the following the following its periscope at week."

"In Monna Nedda's house, with the last minute to stay with Aunt Pora. "What is it." she asked He hard with the Gordons and Nell the pages to Monday of the following the f by one shell, the submarine was out of commission. It seemed very vulnerable. The first submarine was built in the United States, and the American govern-

ment was the first to adopt it. By a strange coincidence the inventor died to ward the beginning of the present war. Naval men of all the world are watching this war with the keenest interest ing this war with the Reenest interest, because naval warfare always affords surprises. Fighting machinery, big guns, torpedoes, submarines, are invented and their sponsors claim wonderful and miraculous things for them. In peace demonstrations the inventions behave according to expectation, but when they are given a practical test in real war the results are sometimes entirely different from what was anticipated.

In the Japanese-Russian war, submarines were used to a slight extent, but it may be said that the modern under sea fighting craft has not had its real trial until now. Its first venture in the North Sea was disappointing to its champions, but the submarine may yet do some surprising and deadly execu-tion and justify their claims.

Marrying Betty

By IZOLA FORRESTER. (Copyright, 1914.)

It was insufferably hot, and Betty had lost her way. Just as she rounded the corner of the Via Apolloni somebody "Oh, dear, bother you!" she exclaimed.

and being young and American and

athletic, she promptly turned and chased were twenty-four German sub-in commission last year and more building, of which prob-did he look back. The click of Betty's

government took over warships being faun's head fountain projecting from the built in England for Turkey. Germany, faun's head fountain projecting from the built in England for Turkey. Germany, faun's head fountain projecting from stall, and by the time she gained the marines in use. Great Britain has sixty divers in commission.

"He went in there, Signora," a girl spoke from a doorway lazily, pointing as a small church. The iron gates were

The German vessel that was "blinded" and sunk was the U-15, and was completed at Danzig in 1912. It was of a type similar to the British "C" class, of 321 comehow the unexpected sight of him tons displacement with a speed of thir-just at this instant inflamed Betty's risopen. Under the shade of a wide-spreading,

Beilamy was gathering up his brushes.

"Where are you stopping?" he asked, but when you appeal to me."

We have rooms at the Palazzo Ferrati.

I came over with the Gordons and Neil the pages to Monday of the following thenox. Mother went on to Chicago at week.

"What is it" she asked He handed

Nurse's Version of the War

of the best German cavalry until they were annihilated, but hardly a man remains of the Belgian squadron. At one place on the Meuse, where the Germans were trying to cross, 450 Belgians kept finally the latter drew back with great

It was in that engagement that a Belgian sergeant came out of cover and picked off seven staff officers who had come to the other side of the river with their general to see for themselves why their men were unable to get across.

three days near Liege, several infantry as it seems, from an imperied version regiments retired on Brussels as the men. Thereupon the author sent to that paper were simply worn out, they were cap- a note accompanying a currect version tured in the houses. We had ten men and acknowledging the compliment pa here for twenty-four hours, when they to him in reproducing were sent on to Antwerp. They slept poem and note follow most of the time, during which their shir's and socks were washed.

shir's and socks were washed.

One taid us that one of his company saw three Germans in advance of their regiment. He ran out, shot all three men, caught the horses and got back safely to his own lines. Also he told us that the Germans who attacked them could not face the bayonets, and that many of them, after coming steadily through a hail of bullets, dropped their guns and held up their hands when close to the lines of bayonets. That accounts for so many of them having been made prisoners.

THE ILLUSION OF WAR:

I abhor.

And yet how sweet
The sound along the marching street
War.

I abhor.

And yet how sweet
The sound along the marching street
War.

I abhor.

And yet how sweet
The sound along the marching street
War.

I abhor.

And yet how sweet
The sound along the marching street
War.

I abhor.

And yet how sweet
The sound along the marching street
War.

I abhor.

And yet how sweet
War.

I abhor.

And yet how sweet
War.

I abhor.

And yet how sweet
The sound along the marching street
Of drum and nife and 1 forget
War.

I abhor.

And yet how sweet
War.

I abhor.

And yet how sweet
Wet eve of widows, and torget
Hooken old mothers, and the whole
Dark butchery without a zoet.

War.

I abhor.

And yet how sweet
War.

I abhor.

And yet how sweet
The sound along the marching street
Of drum and nife and 1 forget
War.

I abhor.

And yet how sweet
Wet eve of widows, and torget
Hooken old mothers, and the whole
Dark butchery without a zoet.

War.

I abhor.

And yet how sweet
The sound along the marching street
Of drum and nife and 1 forget
Wet eve of widows, and torget
Hooken old mothers, and the whole
Dark butchery without a zoet.

War.

And yet how sweet
The sound along the marching street
Of drum and nife and 1 forget
Wet eve of widows, and torget
Hooken old mothers, and the whole
Dark butchery without a zoet.

And yet how sweet
The sound along the marching street
Of drum and nife and 1 forget
Wet eve of widows, and that had been double for the without a zoet.

And yet how sweet
The sound along the marching street
O

oners.

Many of the German prisoners and wounded were so surprised to find they were in Belgium. They were told by their officers that they were in France, and several said it was the French they wanted to fight, not Belgiums.—Belgium had never done anything to Germany, why should they fight her?" etc.

The Germans are not fighting fairly. Their spies are using Red Cross badges.

And what care I for human life:

The tears fill my astonished eyer.
And my full heart is like to break:
And prival hea

Their spies are using Red Cross badges and flags to get into the towns. Yesterday notices were found on walls in Brussels saying the place was in a state of siege, etc., and signed apparently by the Burgomaster, M. Max, all done to frighten the people, and put them into panic.

righten the people, and put them into panic.

Dogs Act Well Under Fire.

The dog teams that draw the small guns attached to the infantry, regiments are doing splendidly, work well, are perfectly quiet under fire, and never bark. One soldier arrived in Brussels yesterday with his right arm in a sling, and holding with his left hand the leading dog of his train. Mr. F. W. (D——'s cousin), helped him from the train and suggested taking the dog. The man refused, saying the dog had been under fire with him and should not leave him, and that unless the dog could come too he would not go to a hospital. He got his own way, and the dog is with him in his own way, and the dog is with him in

We hear from all sides that the German soldiers do not want to fight, and have to be pushed on by their officers. They get nervous and shoot wildly, while the Belgians are absolutely cool, have to beheld back by their officers, and aim deliberately, twos and threes arranging themselves to pick off selected enemies. Feenle are furious about the ttermy.

People are furious about the Litempt to murder Gen. Leman, the defender of Liege. Several German spies dressed in a campaigning uniform (a greenish grav. and not unlike khaki to people who had not seen the latter) managed to get close to the general's headquarters. Thanks to other spies crying "Vive les Anglais." they were recognized by a staff officer who was a professor of history and unforms at the Millians. forms at the Military College. He or-dered his men to shoot, but was killed himself before the Germans were over-powered.

Near Antwerp, a well-known Germa gentleman who had lived in years, was caught putting a the railway line over which Ne're going so be in —, four doctors, and some more or less trained nurses—I don't know how and shot. An oculist Dr. — who is some of these pics and she'll serve three trained nurses for ambulances— at Utile hallony. with seventy-six beds.
So far the Belgian losses have been very small when one thinks of the splendid resistance they have made: it's the cavalry charges that have done most damage, and a large proportion of the wounded in Brussels have broken arms. arrest of a man who was

We heard this morning that B-- s in the hospital for the Sixth Division which is near Namur. They expect battle there tomorrow or Tuesday. The wounded came up here direct, whether the Brussels beds are full or not. All the M-s men are in the Sixth; also the fiances of two of my helpers and the husband of a third. I have got all my rooms quite ready and everything organized.

LE GALLIENNE'S WAR POEM.

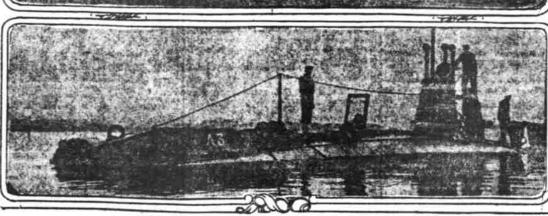
Mr. Le Gallienne published some time Citizens Care for Soldiers.

After fighting almost continuously for New York Evening Post printed it, and, to him in reproducing the lines. THE ILLUSION OF WAR.

Note.-Mr. Le Gallienne sends this an thorized version of his striking pour a letter in which he says.
"I much appreciate the distinguished

I venture to add my daily grailfude to you for your civilized outlook on public affairs, believe me, "Yours, very sincerely," "RICHARD LE GALLIENNE."





Above is shown a submarine boat on the surface. It is typical of the undersea fighting craft that are expected to play an important part in the great war now devastating Europe. The submarine is constructed to float on top of the water like any other vessel, but is capable of disappearing beneath the surface and sailing at great speed under water,

him. to discharge torpedoes into the hull of the enemy's warship. The present war is affording the first practical test of the modern submarines, of which England has 85; Germany, 36; France, 90; Russia, 48; Austria-Hungary, 10; Japan, 15, and Itniy, 20.